Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1483.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

For Sale,
The brig
ACTIVE,

On the 20th inst. at the Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock, P. M, as she came from sea: she is known to be a fast sailer. Any particular information may be had on application to Capt. Bingham on board said brig, at Mess. Jesse and Robert Waln's Wharf, to John Plankinhorn, or Thomas Stewart. Inventory to be seen and terms of payment to be made known at the time of sale.

June 8. tf

For London,
THE SHIP
WILLIAM PENN,
James Josiah, Master.

WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to
Jesse & Robert Waln.

May 19 §

For Sale,
The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,
CONSITING OF

524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY.

Entitled to drawback.

Apply to
Wharton & Lewis,
No. 115, South Front St.

Said Brig,
WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.

Apply as above.

May 24 §

For Sale or Charter,
THE SHIP

WARREN,
Benjamin Church, Master.
Of about 280 tons burthen. Enquire of
Jesse & Robert Waln.

May 26 §

For Hamburgh,
THE SHIP
AERIAL,
John Tarris, master.

A GREAT part of her cargo is engaged, and she will sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to capt. Tarris, at Willings & Francis' wharf, or to *GURNEY & SMITH.*

May 25 §

For Freight or Charter,
To any part of Europe,
The Swedish Ship
Alexander Magnus,
Capt. CARL G. EHSMAN,

ABOUT 350 tons burthen, in this port; and also the Danish Ship FREDERICK JULIUS KAUS, of 450 tons, now lying in Hampton Roads.

Apply to JOHN VAUGHAN.

May 26. tuthsót

For Freight or Charter,
THE
Brig Fame,
FRANCIS KNOX, Master:

A strong, excellent vessel, has been just sheathed and ready to receive a cargo. She will carry 2,000 barrels, has good accommodations for passengers.

Apply to
Capt. Knox, or to Kearny Wharton.

June 6. 6p

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Household Furniture.

NOW selling by private sale, No. 17 Dock-street—consisting of chairs, tables, looking-glasses, bureaus, hand and fire irons, bedsteads, feather-beds, carpets, bedding, window curtains, bed and table linen, kitchen furniture, &c. The whole in good order, and has only been a few months in use.

The sale to continue daily 'till the whole is sold.

June 2 §

For Sale,
That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S
FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,
MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

HAY.

A Quantity of excellent Old and New Hay to be had at Peel Hall Farm on the Wissahickon Road, about 2 miles from the City.

Also, A QUANTITY OF BUILDING STONE.

June 8 §6t

A Quantity of Brandy,
FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §.

Ross & Simson,
Have for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF PRIME
St. Domingo Cotton,
Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market
Teneriffe Wine,
In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS
Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and
Cossee in Tierces

March 7. ||tf

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At the Merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, if not before disposed of at private sale,

40,931 1-2 acres of land, on the waters of Wheeling and Fishing creeks, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The soil is remarkably fertile; and besides a large body of meadow, there are considerable improvements on the premises. These lands were patented in 1787. On payment of part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the printer.

May 15. §tS

Richard Bayley & Co.
Late JOHN WHITESIDES & Co.
No. 136 Market-street,

HAVE received per the ships William Penn and Star from London, a large and fashionable assortment of the following articles: viz.

Chintzes, and printed Cottons, of the newest patterns
Furniture Dimities and Chintzes
Ginghams, plain and figured,
Muslins, printed and embroider'd
Do. tambour'd, plain, check and strip'd
Do. tamboured, of a very superior quality
Fine Book, Jaconet and Decca Handkerchiefs
Dimities and muslinets
Damask table-linen, in setts and in the piece
Diaper ditto in Cloths and in ditto
Holland and Russia Sheetings
Loop'd Hollands and Irish Linens
Long Lawns and Cambrics
Sattins and Silks, plain and figured
Ribbons and Gloves
Crapes and Gauzes
Straw, Chip, and Paper Hats and Bonnets, new shapes
Fancy trimmings, &c.

With a variety of articles in the Linen-Drapery and Haberdashery line.

May 22 §20t

Printed Calicoes.
JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 Chesnut-Street,
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Share Holders, that a further assessment of NINE DOLLARS is levied on each share, payable as follows, viz.

Six Dollars immediately, and
Three Dollars on the 1st of July next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed, that on their neglecting to pa the same as above directed, the several forfeitures will be exacted.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Treasurer.

May 27. d3ot

Just Arrived,
In the schooner Dove, Captain Paul, from St Thomas, and for sale by the subscriber.

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. tierces and barrels.
St. Croix Rum in hhds.
And Laguira hides.

ALSO ON HAND,

Imperial, Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas.
Yellow Nankeens.
Canton Cloth.
Lutestrings.
Silk Handkerchiefs.
Sewing Silk.
Cotton in bales.
Peruvian Bark.
Sherry and Malaga Wines.
Holland Gin in pipes.
Do. Cheese.
Do. Glass ware.
China Ware.
Window Blinds.
Rheubarb.
Quicksilver, &c.

JOSEPH SIMS.

May 22d. d14t.

Grattan and Comp.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, that they have imported from London per the ship Star, a large assortment of

PERFUMERY,

Which is now opened for sale at their House, No. 192 Market-street.

Also, a new assortment of ready-made gentlemen's linen, shirts from 2 dollars each to 8 dollars, &c. &c. &c.

Ladies and gentlemen are accommodated with board and lodging at ten Dollars each.

Those Gentlemen who have their own private lodgings, may be accommodated with dinner only, by the week or month.

June 5 6t

The Subscriber,

Determined to retire from business, invites all who have any note, bill, bond or acceptance of his, now due, to call for payment; and those who wish to anticipate may receive the money at a reasonable discount.

JAMES SWAN.

May 22. d2w.

Dorchester, near Boston, 16th May 1797.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of William Young, John Mills, and John Mills, jun. Bookiellers and Stationers, under the firm of W. Young, Mills and Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the copartnership are requested to make payment to William Young, and those having demands are desired to produce their accounts for settlement.

William Young,
John Mills,
John Mills, jun.

Philadelphia, June 6th, 1797.

W. YOUNG

Continues the bookselling and stationary business at the usual place, wholesale and retail, where he has now a very large assortment of

Writing and Printing Papers and Books,

Of which catalogues with the prices affixed are delivered gratis.

Wanted,

A person well qualified in the bookselling and stationary business. Applications will be received till the first July next, at No. 52, south Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street.

June 6. d7p

The subscribers, have for sale, the following Goods, viz:

OLD Madeira Wine, in pipes.
Port do. in pipes, hogsheads & qr. casks.
Malaga do. in hogsheads and qr. casks.
Sherry do. in quarter casks.
Claret do. of excellent quality, in bottles.
Russia Duck.
Do. Diaper and Huckaback.
Coarse Toweling.
Ising Glass, first sort.
Russia white Soap, cut in small bars.
Mould Candles, in boxes of 60lb weight.
London Porter, in bottles.
100 barrels of good beef.
A wrought-iron Book Case.

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

Philadelphia, 2d June, 1797. d.

Just Received,
From Batavia (via Providence)
170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality
200 half sacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

May 30 dtf

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further assessment of fifteen dollars is levied on each share, payable in the following instalments—viz.

One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1st of June.
One quarter on the 1st September.
One quarter on the 1st Dec. next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures directed by the Constitution, willl be exacted.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE,
Treasurer.

May 15 §1m

To be Sold,
A large and convenient
Three Story Brick House;

SITUATE at the north-east corner of Arch and Fourth-streets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every respect well finished. For particulars enquire of

M. Keppele,
No. 138, Chesnut-street.

May 31. §

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

Maurice Moynihan,
No. 81, North Second street,
A few doors above Arch-street,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms, a general assortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint gill and half gill do. exact measures, decanters and wine glasses; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in sets and separate; pocket bottles: Schuylkill and Jersey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.

May 11. dtf

JOHN CRAIG

HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Cossee Bags

He has also for Sale,
Best Red Clover Seed
Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery

April 18. 4aw

WANTED,

ABOUT 200 tons of freight, for any port in Spain, or the Mediterranean in a neutral bottom. Enquire of JAMES YARD

June 7. 7t

NOW LANDING,
From on board of the ship GEORGE BARCLAY, Capt. CHARLES M'ALESTER, from Calcutta, the following GOODS, viz.

Cossas
Hummums
Guzeenahs
Emerties
Mamoodies
Sahans
Tickeries
Jellas
Carridarries
Maragunges
Baftas, various sorts
Sattin Romals
Punjum Cloths
Gurrahs
India Calicoes
Cotton Checks
Mulmuls
Red and Blue Bernagou hkfs
Patna do.
Santipore do.
Plain, striped and flowered fine muslins
Ginghams
Taffeties
Bandanno red hks.

ALSO,

300 Casks Sugar
40 Boxes do.
165 Bags do.
70,000 lb. weight heavy black Pepper
40,000 lb. weight Ginger
20 Tons Hemp in Bales
9 Pipes East-India Spirits

For sale by PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

May 4. dtf

Now Landing,
At Pratt's wharf,
FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Raser, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by
Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sent by the ship Nancy, Capt. Perry, the following certificates of the United States bank stock, to wit:

No. 26,005, to 26,014, inclusive, for three shares each—and the said vessel having been captured on her intended voyage to England, which will most probably occasion the loss of the said certificates, gives this public notice,

That he shall apply at the proper offices for a renewal of them, and that means have been taken to prevent any improper transfer.

Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Front-street.

June 1. 3aw6w

To be sold or let,
And immediate possession given,
A genteel two story Brick House;

SITUATE on the upper end of Broad-street, in the city of Burlington, with four rooms and an entry on each floor, good cellars under the whole, a pump in the yard, a garden and court yard, containing nearly half an acre under good fence, with a stable adjoining the yard. The whole property is in good order.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Burlington, who will give a credit for a considerable part of the purchase money if good security is given.

William Coxe, jun.

May 17. 22wtf

New Hat and Hosiery Store.
Just Imported,
In the ships William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by
WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

AT his new Hat and Hosiery Store, No. 134, Market street—

An elegant assortment of silk, cotton and thread Stockings
Silk, cotton and thread Gloves
Pantaloons, &c. &c.

Likewise, a handsome assortment of men's, women's, and children's fashionable Hats, suitable for the Season.

A considerable quantity of low and middle priced HATS assorted in cases, intended for country stores.

May 23. taw

For Sale,

ON board the ship MOLLY, John Frost, master from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-street wharf
6000 bushels of fine stoved Salt,
And QUEEN'S WARE, well assorted,
By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,
100 Boxes White Havanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyson } TEAS
17 tubs Quicksilver
2 chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs

A few chests Manchester Goods well assorted in corduroys, thicksets, ginghams, muslinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black sewing silk,
180 Crates queens ware, well assorted,
10 Tons sheet lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 casks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing slates,
1 box ink-stands & note presses,
Sail canvas assorted No. 1 à 8.

May 4. dtf

Millinery Room,
No. 136 Market-street.

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.

May 18 §30t

This Day is Published,
And sold by H. & I. KAMMERER, jun. No. 24, North Third-street, also, by Mr. HENRY SWEITZER, No. 85, Race-street,
(Price half a Dollar neatly bound)
The Man of real Sensibility;
Or, *The* HISTORY OF SIR G. ELLISON.
Founded on Fact.

☞ The elegant Edition of the *Elements of Morality*, in two vols. illustrated with twenty copperplates, may also be had as above, price, full bound and gilt, two dollars and fifty cents.

H & I. K. junrs. have on hand a quanty of No. 1 and 2 Writing Paper.

June 8. eo3p

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA,
Secretary.

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, May 17th, 1797.

20—§4w

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their Board,—pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for, is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article,

"Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants, and others his majesty's subjects, that "debts to a considerable amount, which were bona "fide contracted, before the peace, still remain "owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the "United States; and that by the operation of various lawful impediments, since the peace, not "only the full recovery of the said debts has been "delayed, but also the value and security thereof "have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial "proceedings, the British creditors cannot now "obtain and actually have and receive full and "adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course "of justice, the United States will make full and "complete compensation for the same to the said "creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that "this provision is to extend to such losses only as "have been occasioned by the lawful impediments "aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors or other "causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not "existed; nor to such losses or damages as have "been occasioned by the manifest delay, or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the Board,
GRIFFITH EVANS,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Commissioners' Office, No. 3 south Sixth-street, May 29, 1797.

J 6—§1m

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims may be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date or nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolvency, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th. The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "*by the ordinary course of judicial proceed-*"*ings the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have*"*and receive full and adequate compensation*" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d1m

New-England Rum,
In Hogsheads and Barrels, for sale by
EZEKIEL HALL.

June 7. 4t.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

Married at New York, by the Rev. Dr. S. S. Smith of Princeton, JOSIAH QUINCY Esq. of Boston, Counsellor at Law, to Miss ELIZA S. MORTON, daughter of the late Mr. John Morton Merchant of that City

A CURIOSITY.

MR. FENNO,

IN returning yesterday evening to my house in the country, I picked up in the road a paper, which upon inspection, appeared to be part of the proof sheet of a circular letter, written probably by one of the under door keepers of Congress to his friends in the country—As the facts therein stated are of a very curious nature, I have taken the liberty of transmitting it to you for publication.

"Philadelphia, 2d June, 1797.

"*SIR,*

"*WE have this day agreed to a report in answer to the President's Speech, which is all the business we have done since the meeting of Congress, and which I would send you, but it is too lengthy for a letter. It has cost the country at least nineteen or twenty thousand dollars; the daily expense of Congress being estimated at about one thousand dollars, and which neither the constitution nor laws of this country have required of us, or even warranted in my opinion. It is an evil introduced by our predecessors, who wished to be aping after monarchical pomp and parade; forgetting that they were citizens, and not subjects. In the course of the debates upon this subject, amendments were brought forward which ultimately prevailed to this effect: We cherish the hope that the President will send an Ambassador or Envoy Extraordinary to France, who shall declare to that Republic unequivocally, that the United States are willing to remove all inequalities which may exist between her and other foreign relations with the United States, and require that France would on her part make good the spoliations committed on our neutral rights.—The friends to this amendment (amongst whom I was one) hesitated—Persuaded it was better to try farther negotiations, & wishing rather to conciliate than irritate the French into WAR. This principle was opposed by the friends to the original report from the committee. They urged that we had sufficient cause to go to war with the French, in as much as the Executive Directory refused to receive our Ambassador, and called him Anglo-American; that her pride ought to be humbled; that America was able to do it, if she would shew the firmness of the Emperor, and assume the manly tone of GREAT-BRITAIN; with the latter of which (as their arguments went to prove) we ought to form an alliance offensive and defensive—then they would do great things. Again, that we had no right to tell the President that we had an opinion: it would be assuming a dictatorial station, even to tell him we had a thought or a wish about the matter; notwithstanding he had called Congress for that express purpose. Other members went still further, whose firmness I lament, and whose politics I very much question; for I do not hesitate to declare, that I am afraid that there are many members in Congress, whose sincere desire is to involve us in a war with the most powerful nation in Europe, where we must hazard every thing, put every thing at stake without the most distant prospect of gain, and in short, where we cannot gain. What unwise policy! Instead of shewing a desire to question the public councils, to view the past conduct, and to provide for the future welfare, it appears more than ever the prevailing and exulting maxim, that government must be supported; mixed too with a considerable degree of bitterness against all those who question its proceedings.*

"*That government must be supported, is a maxim just and incontrovertibly true, when rightly understood. But a disposition to remove abuses, under any regulations whatever, is accounted by those who even admit and lament their existence, as an attack upon the constitutional authorities, or even the constitution itself, which suffers from them. It is by this sensation that the authors of our present calamities are cherished and supported by those who condemn them; whilst, on the other hand, those who with wisdom and perseverance oppose all those measures which produce them, are discountenanced and distrusted. Hence nothing is more certain of being acceptable with the multitude than extravagant assertions in favor of that side of the question which the individual happens to espouse: the grossest allusions have in that case found credit. The truth of this remark we have a recent instance of in the Richmond paper of Mr. Davis of the 24th ult. wherein are these degrading words: "We of the Grand Jury of the United States for the district of Virginia, present as a real evil the circular letters of the Members of Congress." In answer to this, I do most sincerely lament, that most of our political disputants, newspaper writers and pamphleteers, seem to let local attachments, party spirit, or ambitious views, take preference of truth, in search of which scarcely can we find a sentence of fair, unbiassed reasoning, in a whole page or pamphlet. At the same time, are not the rights of the people struck at in this mode of doing business? I would ask, how are the people to know what is doing on the floor of Congress, unless they have the information from their Representatives, if there is not a newspaper printed in every neighborhood? And as this is not the case, what better way can be devised, than for the members of each district to cull from the great mass of stuff contained in the public prints, and condense it into one paper, which may the more easily be conveyed to their constituents: for it cannot be supposed that a member could write as much, and as often, as the people wish to hear from him. And again, what was the intent of franking of letters? Was it merely for the purpose of accommodating members to write to their families? For my own part, I think otherwise. I suppose it was intended that the people should know something else besides the business of the tax gatherer when he came. But I am afraid that this is not all that is meant by that famous (pretentient, of that famous jury. Is it not intended to hoodwink the people into something worse? Have the people been told that there ever was an attempt in the convention to mould a Kingly government? If they have not, let them take this as a warning, and be upon their guard. In the mean time, I request such gentlemen as disapprove of this mode of writing, to submit my letters to their neighbors, and to signify their displeasure by writing me a letter; for this is in my opinion the most direct communicative channel through which we can correspond with our constituents, and especially when it is remembered what a great distance we are from them, and the amazing extent of territory they are dispersed over."*

MR. FENNO,

The following extract, on the authenticity of which you may rely, as well as on the truth of the matter contained in it, deserves notice; as it proves that if the British impress seamen from us, we are more than even with them by enticing a much greater number from them. It may teach us to moderate our anger for aggressions, which tho' not justified, are certainly in a very great measure provoked, by the improper acts of our own citizens.

Extract of a letter from Antigua dated 21st October 1796.

Mr.———wrote by———, and I hope has satisfied you that his sentiments coincide perfectly with yours on the subject of your correspondence, I know he has had a great deal of trouble, during this whole war, in rescuing Americans improperly detained by the officers of the navy, and a very troublesome part of his duty it must have been.—Justice requires however that what can be said in palliation of the conduct of those rough ions of the ocean, towards the Americans, should not be omitted: The Americans have exerted wonderful industry in secreting and carrying away deserters from our Navy; you may judge of their diligence by what they have done, during the hurricane months in this small Island; one seventy four and five frigates, lying at English Harbour, have lost since the month of August above three hundred men by desertion; a very large reward has been granted by the legislature of the Island for apprehending these men, and after the most diligent search not above thirty of them can be found in the whole country: we have had no vessels of our own here to convoy them away, for our ships all sailed before the commencement of the Hurricane season: they have doubtless been carried off by the American vessels that are constantly coming and going, and all these seamen are a loss to great Britain at least for the remainder of the war. I think some pains should be taken by the American Government to prevent British seamen from being smuggled in a manner so improper: or some arrangement should be made between the two countries, by which proper officers might be authorised on the part of Great Britain and the United States to go on board of American vessels immediately on their entry into British ports, and examining the number of their seamen; another examination to take place when they are quitting the port: this, if properly conducted, would not only effectually prevent them from carrying off British Seamen, but be the means of preserving their own from the violent hands of the Navy Officers.

Extract of a letter from Holland, Feb. 7, 1797.

Since I wrote you last, I am informed that the French Directory have ordered Mr. Pinckney to leave France, and he has determined to come into this country and wait here for the orders of his government.——At the time when the refusal to receive him took place, an intimation was given him, that it was expected he would depart, but he refused to go, without a written order. This was delayed until the Directory received their last dispatches from the United States and the most recent statement of the election of President and Vice-President. I have already written you in what manner they consider this event—with what mortification they have found their influence insufficient to turn the choice, and how much they are inclined to persist in their system by their *proximity to success*. This last incident strongly corroborated the opinion.

A circumstance which cannot escape observation, is the treatment at this time experienced from the same quarter by Mr. Monroe. He has been upon a tour through this country. He came strongly recommended to an influential member of the committee of foreign affairs, and to the secretary of that committee, who as well as the French minister here, paid him the greatest attentions. This member of the committee is devoted totally to France. He gave a splendid entertainment to Mr. Monroe, at which were present other members, and the secretary of the committee, and the American minister. After dinner while they were sitting at table, he accosted Mr Monroe, and the American minister by name, and gave for toast, "The people of America." The secretary upon whom the American minister instantly turned his eye, was apparently confused, and instead of repeating the toast as given, substituted in its stead "the United States." Mr. Monroe said neither the one nor the other.

This anecdote may appear trivial, but is a clear indication of things far otherwise.

I saw Mr. Monroe almost every day while he was here, he conversed with me upon our public affairs, but with great reserve, particularly concerning our situation with France. His deportment evidently discovered an exasperated and strongly agitated mind, though his conversation was in every particular extremely guarded. He went from the Hague to Amsterdam, where he stayed only a few days, and from whence he very suddenly set out for Utrecht on his return to Paris, on the same day when the news arrived here of the order to depart given to Mr. Pinckney.

In this country the name of the Vice-President (Mr. Adams) is remembered with respect and attachment by the people of all parties. The proofs of it, which I have observed, are innumerable, and most particularly since the recent American elections, have become an object of immediate notice and attention. There is however a power extant in this country, which overrules all attachment and will either silence respect, or render its voice unavailing. To an order signed from the French Directory—be it what it may, no resistance can be made, and never is attempted.—If, therefore, they should require of this government to suspend all intercourse, commercial or political, or both with the United States, they could not refuse the demand, although fully sensible it would be a measure extremely odious to the people, and that in consequence of such a difference, they would suffer much more injury than Americans. If, therefore, the American minister should be ordered away from hence, as Mr. Pinckney has been from Paris, you will not be surprised. There is not at present any reason to expect it, but how soon the directory may exact it is impossible to say; and if exacted, it cannot be refused. This opinion is supported by an example which has already taken place with regard to Portugal.

You will see by the papers that the new emperor of Russia has determined to adhere to the treaties, concluded by his mother with Great Britain and Austria, but not to conclude the treaty which she was upon the point of signing at the time of her death, and in virtue of which she was to furnish 60,000 men for the next campaign. He has not, as was pretended, recognized the French Republic; but the death of the late empress is followed by so remarkable and important a change of system, that it cannot be supposed to have happened in the common course of mortality.

The French army in Italy has obtained another splendid victory. It may give them Mantua, but probably will not reconcile the emperor yet to the sacrifice of the Netherlands. This is now the great apparent obstacle to a peace, and for this the nations of Europe are to bleed at every artery for years perhaps to come. You will undoubtedly see the accounts of Lord Malmesbury's negociations, and will find in the conversation of Delacroix, the present system of the Directory. You see how coolly they are resolved to sacrifice this country—to give up the Cape of Good Hope and Trincomale to Britain as a compensation for the annexation of the Netherlands to France. The Batavian republic will still be obliged to return thanks, and *glory* in holding its *Liberty* under the *tenure* of French bounty. [*N. Y. D. Ad.*]

The Address in answer to the Speech of the President of the United States, passed the House of Representatives by a majority of TWENTY-SIX. Sixty-two *Ayes* and thirty-six *Noes*. This Address solemnly assures the President of the United States, That they believe that the conduct of the Government has been just and impartial towards Foreign Nations.

It is true that the majority against striking out these words was only 8. The fact however is, that on the final decision there was a GREAT MAJORITY in favor of the Address containing the sentiment.

To suppose that any of that majority would act counter to this solemn declaration, may square with the politics of a foreign faction, but would be a gross reflection on the honor and integrity of any man who pretends an attachment to the interest of the United States.

BACHE'S PREDICTION,—7TH APRIL LAST.

Notwithstanding the appearances of animosity subsisting between the United States and the Republic of France, we have the best founded reasons for believing that the misunderstanding will be of a very short standing, after the business shall have been laid before Congress by the President.

APPOINTMENT.

Jacob Lewis of Dorchester, Massachusetts, Consul at the Isle of France.

COMMUNICATION.

The Aurora of Wednesday last acknowledges, in plain language, *Mr. Jefferson's FATHERING the letter to Mazzei.* This is an important—a PRECIOUS CONFESSION. The friends of the government will act accordingly. The intelligence ought to be communicated from Maine to Georgia, that the REAL sentiments of the *Vice-President* may be generally known.

The Aurora of Wednesday last asserts, "that some members of Congress dined at the British ministers, on the 4th of June, to celebrate the birth-day of the British Monarch."—We are authorised, by a gentleman who was present at that dinner, to contradict positively the assertion in the Aurora, and to assert that there was not present any member of the federal government, nor any member of Congress. The above attempt in the Aurora to deceive the public by *lies* is worthy of notice.

One of the *Aurora-men* asserts, that the letter from New-York, published in this Gazette, relative to the election in that city, is a fabrication. The original letter is in the hands of the editor hereof.

In one of the *French* Gazettes published in this city (not Aurora) the speech of Ned Froth is thus eulogized:

"After having *proved* with equal energy and TRUTH! the *justice* of most of the accusations of France, he (Froth) *reproached* the United States with forgetting the services which the French nation have rendered them."

"I am, cried he, one of those whose number is daily *diminishing*."—["A precious confession"—it is high time that *such* patriots should become scarce.]

To meet the decided approbation and even eulogium of an enemy, must be regarded as rather lame evidence of the patriotism of the object of it.

Improbis laudari vituperari est.

The repeated accounts we receive of misrepresentations circulated in France by our jacobins, must convince the Americans that the differences between the Government of that country and of the United States, has proceeded mostly from the arts and treachery of our citizens. When we see such abominable falsehoods as those contained in Mr. Jefferson's letter, propagated through Europe by those characters who have held high offices in America, we are tempted to apologize for the resentment of a nation exposed to those deceptions. The evil is deep rooted among ourselves—and unless some mode can be adopted to restrain these traiterous correspondencies, between the factious of our own citizens and foreign governments, we shall never be represented to Europeans in our just character.

We have taken pains, since the opening of Spring, to make enquiries of gentlemen from different parts of the country, respecting the state of the public mind in the interior. We find but one opinion, as to public affairs, the farmers, who constitute the strength of our Republic, and who belong to no party, as a body wish for a continuance of Peace. At the same time, they are extremely irritated at the injuries we suffer from France, and if no honourable means can be found to preserve peace, they will, with perfect unanimity, and great spirit, encounter the perils of war. Such we may be assured is the *unanimous* sentiment of the Eastern States. *N. Y. Paper.*

A Correspondent observes—that at the late reviews in the several Counties of this District, the same noble spirit pervaded the whole body of people, with respect to the unpleasant situation of this country with France. All declare themselves willing to take up arms in defence of the Independence of their Country, and against ANY Nation that would dare to interfere with their internal Government—or attempt an insidious distinction between them and those whom they have freely chosen as their rulers—that they are enemies to all Foreign influence—and that France, by her late conduct, has rendered her friendship suspicious to the people of the United States,

What pleasureable sensations must it create in the breasts of genuine Americans, to find that the mass of our fellow-citizens know how to appreciate their dear bought liberties; and that they with one voice declare themselves ready to defend their country against all attacks.

(Wilmington, N. C. paper—MAY 25.

The "Quotidienne" a Paris paper, makes the following interesting remarks on the late Proclamation of the Executive Directory, relative to the Primary Assemblies: "The Directory formally invites all citizens not to choose those who regret the ancient regimen. I beg to ask," says the writer, "what it means by the words ancient regimen. Does it wish to exclude those who regret the tranquility we enjoyed under our kings? No; the Directory has no intention to perpetuate disorders. Does it allude to those, who regret the time when our property was held sacred? No; the Directory will not protect and encourage pillage. Does it speak of those who regret the day when no blood was shed on the scaffold, but that of robbers and assassins?—No; the Directory seeks the return of the reign of justice. Does it mean to point out those, who regret the Lettres de Cachet? No; the Revolutionary Committees have made us forget them. Or does it perhaps allude to those who regret the reign of Religion? No; Government has formally proclaimed the liberty of religious worship. What then do you mean by ancient regimen? A king, no doubt; but he was murdered by you. Besides, the word king is void of sense, and a Republic of frogs alone can demand a king without making mention of a government. A king may be as well at the head of a Republic, as at the head of a Monarchy. The Spartans were certainly stout republicans. and yet they had two kings. Poland was a Republic, and yet Poland had a king. The word king is therefore a bug bear to frighten children and nurses. The word ancient regimen consequently implies an absurdity, and should not be found in a Proclamation of the Directory. *London paper.*

MR. FENNO,

AS the right of a Neutral Nation to protect its commeree by convoys, is now agitated, I inclose a quotation from Puffendorf on that subject, and wish you to insert it in your Gazette. A. B.

In the year 1692 the celebrated Mr. Puffendorf was consulted on the free navigation of the Northern Powers of Europe, during a war between the English, Dutch and French, when he gave the following opinion:

"If the Northern Princes can maintain "their trade with France by sending strong "convoys with their fleets, I see nothing to "blame in it, provided their vessels do not "carry contraband goods. The laws of "humanity and equity between nations do "not extend so far as to require, without any "apparent necessity, that one people should "give up its profits to another."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, June 7.

Conclusion of Mr. S Smith's remarks.

If the latter amendment was agreed to, he should be for striking out the whole, leaving it general, because with West Indies in it, it would be particularly pointed.

They had been told of the loss sustained by spoliations, and where it fell. He believed it fell upon the great body of the people of America, and that the fall in the price of produce had been occasioned principally by the British admiral having forbidden the carrying o four provisions to Hispaniola. The British fleet, in the West Indies, he said, was supplied with provisions from Ireland, whilst the French depended upon this country for supplies, so that they were our best customers there.

The gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. W. Smith) supposed the cry of war would have no effect in the country; but let us refer back to to the British treaty, said he, when that gentleman was so loud in his cry- But that was a war with Great Britain, and not with France. At that time there was not a British tear which was not called forth by the appeals which were made on this ground. But, Mr. S. said, he did not then fear war, nor did he now, if they took prudent measures. The gentleman said, his plan was to prevent war, and yet he proposed to go to *fight* and *sink* the vessels of a particular nation. This was a way of preserving peace peculiar to himself.

If merchant's vessels were armed, they would serve the purpose of privateers, which might be used against our own vessels. This was a risk he did not chuse to run. But it was a curious fact, that at the same that we are proposing to permit the merchants to arm, they express a disinclination to it; because they love their country better than their own interest. But the gentleman had said that the expence of insurance would be lessened by this arming- On the contrary, he (and he was an underwriter) should consider the risk greater from their having guns. Indeed he found the Insurance Offices were all against the measure.

But the gentleman says, let the French know we are preparing. He trusted we should prepare a defence which could not offend any one. Let us do all we can to promote peace; let the negociations go on. It would be a fine story, indeed when a reconciliation was about to take place betwixt our negociators and the French government that they should hear we were sinking her privateers in the West Indies. They would doubtless send them about their business.

The gentleman from S. Carolina seemed to think it was right for our vessels to go into Rebel ports in the West Indies; and told them of our men being taken by Victor Hugues, considered as pirates and *hung* (Mr. W. S. denied having said our citizens were hung) Mr. S. read Victor Hugues's proclamation, (though he said he had no more respect for him than that gentleman, as he had lost 6 or 7,000 dollars by him) and shewed that those persons were only considered as *traitors* who sailed out of rebel ports, and not citizens of the United States. Nor were those ports considered as rebel ports which were taken by the English, (Cape Nicholas Mole was one of those) but merely those which were in a state of rebellion, to which, if we were determined to trade, it would certainly lead to war.

Mr. S. said he was surprised to hear the gentleman from S. Carolina make one confession, viz. that the French minister had assured our government the prizes taken in the West Indies were unauthorized, because when he had asserted the same thing, on a former occasion, that gentleman *denied* it. Mr. S. insisted that the French trade carried on to the West Indies was a productive one, and that payments were in general made as punctual, as in any other parts, and referred to major Mountflorence's letter for an act of generosity never shewn by the British; nay, he thought there was a better chance of getting money owing from France than there was for getting it for any spoliations committed by the British, and now under adjudication.

Mr. S. concluded by saying, he had another reason for opposing the measure. Two thirds of his constituents were farmers, and one third citizens, and they enjoined him to do all in his power to keep this country out of war; he thought the rejection of this resolution as tending to this end, and therefore he opposed it.

Mr. HARPER went into a defence of the resolution at considerable length. He denied that the French could take reasonable grounds of offence at the measure, as the power would only be given under such restrictions as must prevent it from being abused, as men would never wantonly forfeit the sums in which they were bound to obey their orders.

When Mr. HARPER sat down there was a loud call for the committee to rise (it being past three) when Mr. Livingston rose, and hoped the question would be taken. The question was put for the committee to rise, and carried 42 to 40.

A bill was received from the Senate for raising and organizing an additional corps of artillerists and engineers, which was read the first time; when Mr. Macon moved that it be rejected, as he saw no necessity for increasing our army. The motion was opposed by Mr. W. Smith, who said the men would be wanted for supplying the garrisons; and in order to get rid of the question, he moved the House to adjourn. Carried.

FRIDAY, MAY 26.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Dent in the chair, on the amendment of the answer to the President.

Mr. DENNIS said, being unacquainted with the subject, in a manner, and newly honored with a seat in the house, he thought it most prudent to observe silence hitherto, and should still have remained so, had he not observed the ground of some gentlemen's arguments, which had roused him to a sense of his duty; he, under that impression, came forward, not merely to examine many of the arguments introduced on this occasion, but to shew his reasons why he could not vote in favor of the amendment now before the committee.

It appeared from the turn the debate had taken, as though the question was, whether America should enter into a war or not,—at least it would appear so to persons attending to the debate; indeed, he said, he should not be at all suprised if at this moment waggon loads of petitions were on the road from all quarters, to restrain this body from entering into a war with the French Republic: was the question asked of a person who had not heard it, the answer must natually be war—whether we should now declare war against the French.

In the remarks he had to make, he could not flatter himself to be able to display the talents which some gentlemen had done, he must content himself with a few desultory observations, and endeavor to direct them as much to the point as possible. It had been the practice of some gentlemen to commence their harangue to the house, on the impressions under which they came into the government. Notwithstanding some observations which had been made on this subject by a gentleman, (Mr. Livingston,) tho' a new member, Mr. Dennis said, it would not be very extraordinary if he were to explain his impressions on first coming into the house, but he should not so take up the time of the committee. Nor should he follow the other gentleman (Mr. Freeman,) on the subject of federalism. He had no former errors to amend, nor retractions to make; he came forward perfectly untrammeled; in which he was different from the gentleman who opened the debate (Mr. Nicholas,) who said he came forward animated with zeal in behalf of the French nation, because of the powerful combination she had to cope with, and which attempted to rob her of her liberty,—also on account of the indifference which seemed to pervade this country not only to the cause of the French nation but to republicanism in general. I once, said Mr. Dennis, had the same impressions—I once felt with enthusiasm the cause of the French, because her aim, her attempt was liberty. I rejoiced in her victories and felt her troubles; so long as her aim was liberty: defending herself against aggression, I felt in her behalf;—but now, in what a situation is she now?—No longer the injured, the persecuted, but her victories have made her become the aggressor;—no longer is the cause of freedom her aim, but interest;—aggrandizement; with her change of conduct it becomes obligatory for me to change from the approbation I formerly felt in her behalf; she now comes forward to regulate our concerns; I therefore can no longer espouse her cause, and must candidly declare myself perfectly untram-

melled to any opinions except my own, not prejudiced in favor of any nation but my own, except their conduct demands that predilection. A greater national change scarce ever passed, than that lately displayed by the French nation. Individuals may change from caprice and a thousand passions which attack the mind,—this is not material, but, when we see a great and powerful nation changing,—changing from that glow of enthusiasm which has long been borne in the bosoms of Americans, what does it evince? It is a presumptive evidence that some great event has caused it. I come forward with no attachment but to my own government, I think none so good: I will say that America, every thing in her, and belonging to her in every respect, is superior to any thing in any other country. This may be thought a narrow disposition, but I am not sure that to be more liberal would be to be more politically wise. I then come forward, not to vindicate the cause of France or Great Britain, nor to depreciate the one in violating the dignities of the other, but only to vindicate our own government because I think it has acted right. It seems curious to observe that, while all nations are employed in the admiration of, our constitution, our government and administration; our own citizens are the only ones who express dissatisfaction at its form or its conduct. I do not mean to say that all that has been done on the part of the government has been critically right, I will not deny but it may have omitted to do what it ought to have done, or done in some cases what had been better let alone,—but by the great mass of their transactions they have assumed a situation as respectable as that of any other nation. The fiery ordeal we had to pass through amidst conflicting nations has been as successfully encountered by the conduct we pursued as by any other path we could have chosen.

I cannot pretend to defend the violations committed by either of the belligerent powers—they have both acted wrong; so much so as to impress the whole world that we cannot depend upon the "generosity," or "magnanimity" of either. But the question is, have we sufficient cause to resent these insults? we all agree that an attempt no negociate will most safely conduct us out of our present difficulties;—we agree as to the object, but the manner to effect that object, with honour to our nation is the point on which we are divided: an amicable adjustment of our differences then I take to be the unanimous wish, but upon what terms? On a former occasion it will be recollected that we adjusted a dispute with Great Britain by a treaty. An adjustment not inconsistent with the honour, advantage, or justice of the nation, but consistent with all. This treaty received its proper ratification by every branch of the government, and I believe is become generally popular—however, if it might have not met the acquiescence, it has the compliance of every one; notwithstanding what some gentlemen would say upon the subject, I cannot believe but, had not the prejudice against the British nation been so prevalent, that treaty would have been satisfactory to all; but notwithstanding that, we have done it to our satisfaction, (I mean by a great majority of the citizens) although it might not be so in the sight of France. She says by that act we have violated our antecedent treaty with her. Now the question with us is whether this assertion has foundation or not: I must say I believe not. It was not a treaty offensive and defensive we made with her, nor to continue for ever; this she well knew, else why did she not come forward and say to us, you are under obligation to join us against our enemies! No, they knew the contrary, and therefore could not exact it. We are ready to prove that none of the articles of the British treaty does in the least contravene that with France.

[To be continued.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

The bill for preventing the exportation of arms and ammunition was read the third time—when,

Mr. LYON said, except the word *cannons* were struck out of it, he could not consent to vote for the passing of the bill.

Mr. W. SMITH called for the yeas and nays upon the passing of this bill, which were accordingly taken, and were 79 in favor of it, and 8 against it. The nays were Messrs. Elmendorff, Findley, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenachen, Nicholas, and Venable.

Mr. W. SMITH, from the committee to whom was referred the bill for preventing the fitting of privateers, made a report, which recommended an agreement to all the amendments of the committee of the whole, except one for prohibiting citizens from taking command or entering on board of any vessel with intent to cruise against vessels of the United States, instead of which they recommended another to be enacted in a separate law, confining this bill entirely to private vessels.

The House went into a committee of the whole on this report, agreed to it, and afterwards took it up and agreed to it in the House, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. W. SMITH moved that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill to prohibit citizens of the United States from taking the command of or entering on board any ship of war of any foreign power. A committee of three was accordingly appointed.

Mr. COIT believed that some inconveniences arose from vessels which had been taken prizes from citizens of the United States, being again sold to citizens of this country, and from their obtaining fresh registers for them, as the doing of it appeared to be an additional inducement to captures. He therefore proposed a resolution to appoint a committee to consider the propriety of prohibiting the practice, in future, which was agreed to, and a committee of three appointed.

Mr. W. SMITH moved that the House take up the bill which was under consideration yesterday, when an adjournment took place, viz. the bill for raising additional corps of artillerists and engineers; when

Mr. MACON said he should not renew this motion for rejecting the bill, as it might consume more time than letting it take its regular course; but he did not think he shewed any want of *candor* in wishing to get rid of it in that way. The gentleman from South-Carolina talked as much about candor, and shewed as *little* of it as any man in that House. The bill was referred to a committee of the whole, to-morrow.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said, that it was well known that the commissioners for settling the British debts were now organized and ready to proceed to business. It had been suggested that great evils might arise for want of an agent to check the claims of the British; he should therefore propose that such an agent be appointed. He laid a resolution upon the table, directing that provision be made by law for enabling the Executive to appoint an agent for this purpose.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and the fifth resolution, viz. that respecting the arming of merchants vessels, with the amendments which had been yesterday offered, being under consideration.

Mr. OTIS said it ought to be considered that they were not about to grant a privilege to our vessels to arm in their own defence, but to modify that right. He tho't all discussions on the law of nations were secondary; for, if our own law did not forbid the practice, it was necessary something should be done to regulate it, and when the bill was brought in, gentlemen might direct their objections to such parts of it as they thought proper. There could be no doubt that the law of nations warranted the practice; but it might be our policy to put it under a stricter control than other nations had done, because all other commercial nations had fleets to protect their commerce. He spoke of the difference of carrying arms on board a vessel and using them.

Mr. O. referred to a provision in the law of nations, which, if it did not positively acknowledge the right of merchants vessels of neutral nations to be armed, at least implied it. It was, that vessels of war have a right to examine merchants vessels, and if they make any resistance, they shall be considered as lawful prize, which he said supposed them to be in a capacity to fight. It was acknowledged that this power might be abused, and therefore it was that he proposed to restrict it in the most effectual manner. At present there was nothing to prevent the owner of any vessel from arming it, from which great disorder might ensue, but the order of the Executive, which might be any day revoked; but these regulations were intended scrupulously to avoid cause of offence to any nation, and the improper conduct of the captain of any vessel would be disavowed. The only question was, which was the best way of doing this. All were agreed that the regulation would be proper to the East Indies and the Mediterranean, but there seemed some doubt as to the propriety of including the West Indies.

Mr. OTIS contended, that if the danger in the West India seas was as great from unauthorised cruisers as it were in the East India or Mediterranean seas (and he thought this had clearly appeared) the same regulation ought to be extended to that quarter. But it was said it might be the cause of war. He took it for granted such restrictions would be made in the law as would prevent any real pretext for war, and if the French were determined to act upon *specious* ones, they would not want them; and if they had them not, they would manufacture them, and nothing that we could do would prevent them from making war upon us.

Mr. OTIS denied that resentment could have all the effect ascribed to it, since it would only operate to any effect upon a few individuals; nor did he think the captains employed in the West India service would be less likely to consult the interests of their employers and of their country, than those employed in the East-India and Mediterranean trade. He denied also that if a captain was so imprudent as to force a vessel into a rebel port that it would be a cause of war, nor would the French Republic ever make it a pretext of offence. Indeed, if it were a fact that the unauthorized cruizers in the West Indies were in rebellion to the French government, we should, in fact be fighting their battles by fitting out vessels to oppose their unjustifiable attacks.

The gentleman from New-York had objected to this proposition, because it appeared naked. He thought this no objection, because the gentleman could take it out into the committee room and clothe it with his own ideas. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had said the expence would be an objection; but he might have known, that no one would be forced into the regulation. But it was said the merchants were against arming their vessels. They were apt, he said, to suppose, that because half a dozen persons with whom they conversed were of their opinion, that every body thought alike.

But suppose this was the opinion of some merchants, did not they expect there would be other measures taken for the protection of our trade. In order to put the matter upon a right footing, gentlemen should say to the merchants, "We will do nothing; we are willing that privateers should not only come off your Capes, but up to your city, and take your banks; (he did not know whether there would be any one found to welcome them) we want to go home; the weather getting warm, our own affairs have need of our attention." But, added Mr. O. if the merchants are averse to this proposition, why do they not meet and declare their opinions. If they were to do this, it would have some weight with him.

Another gentleman had told them, that the loss sustained by depredations upon our commerce did not fall wholly upon our merchants, but upon the public at large. That the gentlemen from Pennsylvania should have supported a theoretical idea of this sort, would not have surprised him; but that a gentleman, who was himself a merchant, should have given countenance to it, was extraordinary. If the merchants and insurers were to lose the whole of their capitals by these spoliations, would it be any satisfaction to them to be told, that the farmers would also be affected by their losses? Or, if the matter was reversed, and a mildew should destroy the crops of a number of farmers, the misfortune would of course raise the price of grain, and the public would be affected by the misfortune, yet the advance in price would be general, and the suffering would not be confined to those whose crops had been destroyed.

Seeing then, said Mr. O. that our commerce is thus exposed, shall we desist from all prudent measures of protecting it? If we do, we shall be obliged to resort to the mortifying alternative of putting our vessels under *British convoys*, or suffer them to be captured; and he believed if nothing was done for the protection of our trade, it would be found at the next session of Congress, that all the vessels which had arrived safe, would have been thus convoyed.

Mr. OTIS concluded by a complaint at the want of candor in charging gentlemen who advocated this motion, with being advocates of war; he thought gentlemen had used language in the course of the debate, that they would not have used out of doors. He feared the time was coming when they should be obliged to unite in the defence of their common country, and he thought it would be well to avoid all unreasonable provocation. But if gentlemen were determined to say, because he advocated the arming of our merchants' vessels, that he advocated a war proposition, and that it would produce war in six months, he could not help it. The public must judge betwixt them.

Mr. VARNUM said the gentleman last up had taken much pains to shew that the citizens of the United States had a right to arm their vessels, and to resist the attacks of foreign nations. If this were true, he was astonished the doctrine should have lain so long dormant. But he believed the right had not been considered to exist, and he believed it ought not to exist. Tho' the President had forbidden the arming of merchants vessels, yet gentlemen asserted they had a right to do it. (Mr. OTIS interrupted Mr. V. to read an extract from the President's speech on the subject, where he says he did not doubt the policy and propriety of merchant's arming their vessels. Mr. V. said the President might not doubt the policy and propriety, and yet not be satisfied as to the legality of the measure. If individuals had this right, he hoped they should pass a law before they rose to prevent its exercise; as he doubted not if this plan was gone into, that this country would soon be involved in the horrors of war.

Mr. V. wished to know what cause existed at present more than for four years past for going into this measure. Gentlemen had brought forward many ideal depredations committed by the French Republic, of which no evidence had been attempted to be adduced. They had proof indeed of three or four vessels being taken into France in the report of Major Mountflorence, yet gentlemen exclaimed that our commerce was laid at the feet of France. If this were so, why did not the evidence lie before them? The cries of women and children which had been the other day introduced, was not proof. He believed those cries had been produced by an overbearing spirit of speculation, in this country, more than by the depredations of any nation whatever. He saw nothing in the French Republic like a wish to injure the property of the citizens of the United States. Mr. V. then took notice of the decree which they had passed in respect to the British, and doubted not, when our negociators should settle that business, that the present misunderstanding would be done away, and they would be convinced of our good wishes towards them. He did not wonder that the French should have been offended with this country; he thought they had cause for offenee in the British treaty; nor was he of opinion that our conduct towards them had been more friendly than to other nations, which he thought they had some reason to expect; not but that he applauded our executive in taking such a part as was calculated to keep us out of the war. He believed it would have been a wise thing not to have entered into any treaty with either nation till the conclusion of the war.—(The chairman reminded Mr. V. of the question.) He concluded with hoping we should wait the event of negociation, without doing any thing which might eventually lead to a war.

Mr. NICHOLAS would not again have troubled the Committee had not the importance of the question appeared to him to require it. They were told that merchants had a right to arm their vessels, and a motion was made to sanction the arming of them to the West Indies, in addition to the East Indies and the Mediterranean, under certain restrictions. So that they were about to admit the right of the merchants to do the thing. It was necessary therefore, to enquire whether this was the practice of nations.

It was said there was no law to prevent arming, yet the President had forbidden the arming of merchant's vessels, except in certain cases, and he should not be willing to believe that he would do what he had no right to do. And surely no gentleman would contend that the President had the power to do, or not to do, according to his will. It was his business to execute the law, and not to make it. He believed there had been no hesitation, since the passing of the law in 1794, in believing that vessels arming in the ports of the United States, were doing so with an intent to commit hostility.—To suppose the contrary, would be to bring the Executive into a situation which he did not deserve.

The gentlemen declared it was their intention to suppress a natural right. He would not willingly dispute their intention, but he believed this was not the whole of it, because the gentleman from S. Carolina had spoke of forcing our vessels into the rebel ports of the West Indies, than which no step could be taken which would sooner lead to war. But gentlemen said that the law of nations countenanced this doctrine, and said it remained with them who opposed it to prove the contrary. The fact was—the law of nations was silent upon this point. But, if it had been a beneficial thing, and conducive to the happiness of a country, would it not have been at some time acted upon, and noticed by the writers on the law of nations? And is not their silence, pretty strong evidence that the right was never exercised? The reason of the case was strong against the practice; as, if unrestrained, it was acknowledged it would lead directly to war, as it would have a tendency to violate the rights of other nations; and if this would be the natural consequence of the measure unrestrained, he believed the same effects would be produced, and notwithstanding any restraints which might be enacted to regulate the practice: And if they authorized a practice which produced an evil, it would be the same as if they authorized the evil.

But gentlemen say this measure could give the French no real offence, and if they would act from specious ones, they would never be in want of them. Mr. N. said he did not want to remove specious pretences of offence, and if this country gave no solid ones, he should never be heard to raise his voice in favour of France. But it was his opinion this proposition was pregnant with real offence.

The gentleman last up seemed to think, that if the merchants were indisposed to the measure, that it would not be carried into effect, and of course could do no harm; but tho' the generality of merchants might be opposed to it, yet there may be enough ready to enter into it, to involve the country in mischief. For, they could not say, thus far it shall go, and no farther, nor would any bond which could not be entered into be an effectual security for our peace.

He was surprized to hear the complaints of the gentleman just sat down with respect to attributing improper motives to gentlemen; since he believed that gentleman had himself been as reprehensible in this respect as any other. Indeed, this very day, he had spoke of the French coming up to our wharves, and intimated certain persons would be ready to receive them. He tho't the admonition came illy from one who had been twice obliged to recant what he had said in this way.

Mr. N. concluded with hoping the amendment would be rejected; nor did he wish the resolution to be agreed to without it, since he believed if it passed that House, it would not pass the Senate, and if any law passed on the subject, he wished it to be so expressed as to do away the supposition that the right in merchants to arm was acknowledged.

MR. SWANWICK next spoke against the motion; he was followed by Mr. Harper, on the other side. Messrs. Brooks, W. Smith and Williams also supported the amendment; and Messrs. S. Smith, Giles, Gallatin and Macon opposed it. The question was then taken on inserting the *West Indies* and negatived, there being 35 votes in favour of it, and against it 46. A motion was then made by Mr. Harper, for the Committee to rise, which was negatived—there being only 32 votes in favour of it. The question was then taken on the first amendment to insert *East Indies and the Mediterranean*, and negatived, there being 41 for it and 40 against it. The Chairman declaring it to be negatived.

The question was about to be taken on the resolution as amended, when Mr. Dayton said he had an amendment to introduce; but as it was then past four oclock he should move that the Committee rise. He would just say that his amendment was intended to change the principle of the resolution altogether: It was to strike out *restricting*, and to insert "*authorizing under certain regulations.*" He could by no means agree to give his countenance to a resolution that should convey an idea that the merchants had a right to arm their vessels, without the previous consent of the legislature.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

By this day's Mail.

NORFOLK, June 1.

Yesterday arrived here the Danish brig Neutrality, from Bilboa, which she left the 14th April. In lat. 38, and long. of Madeira, on the 20th of April, spoke a British privateer of 14 guns, out six days from Lisbon, who informed that the Spanish fleet had gone into Cadiz; and that the English fleet under Admiral Jervis (reinforced to 22 sail of the line) were cruizing off that harbour. Three 74s and several frigates had gone home with the Admiral's prizes.

PORTLAND, May 31.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE

By the most accurate account, that we have been able to procure, of the state of the votes in the Eastern District, of the choice of Federal Representatives, it appears that the whole number is about 2850, of which Mr. Parker has about 1550 being 300 more than Mr. Dearborn.

PITTSBURGH, June 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Meadville, on French creek, to his friend in this town dated May 26, 1797.

"This day a violent storm of wind, hail and rain in a south west direction took this place, and has unroofed most of the houses in it—your house is so much injured that I fear it will have to be taken down—nearly one half of Wahab's house is blown down—a son of Mr. Dunns, was killed by the fall of a rafter—how far it has extended I cannot yet learn.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Brig Harmony, Norris,	Gonaives	17
Schr. Jupiter, Burbank,	New York	3
Polly, Gardiner,	Richmond	5
Two Sisters, Welch.	Carolina	8
Aventure, Howes,	Virginia	9

NEW-YORK, June 8.

Captain Charles White, late of the brig Trio, which was condemned at the Havannah, arrived yesterday from the above place in the brig Horatio from Cadiz. The following list of American vessels, captured by the French and Spanish privateers on the coast of Spain, is received from the American Consul, at Cadiz, viz.

Carried into Cadiz, brig Elizabeth, Gardner, of Philadelphia; ship Mary Ann Smith, of do. Polacre brig Independent, Robertson of do. brig George, Rust, of Salem.

Carried into Algeziras, ship Albemarle, Lang, of Newyork; brig Dispatch, Brown, of Philadelphia ship Columbus, Crothuric, of Dartmouth; ship Pomona, Grout of Boston; Snow Mary, Burnham of do.

Carried into Ceuta, brig Minerva, Bray of Philadelphia; schr. Speedwell, Storey, of Boston; schrs. Rebecca, Stone; Minerva, Williams, Martin, Rogers of Cape Ann.

BALTIMORE June 6.

The ship Sidney of this port, capt. James Parker, from Surinam to Baltimore, was captured on the 12th April by a British privateer, the Portland of Antigua, and sent to St. Kitts, where the captain was refused permission to go on shore—expected her to be libelled the next day.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

(Neatly bound and lettered, price 2 dols. 25 cts.)

By G. DECOMBAZ,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

No. 48, North Third Street,

The Adventures of Telemachus.

French and English, 2 vols. 12mo.

AMONG the books which daily fall into the hands of the youth of both sexes, none have a higher claim to their attention than Telemachus. The most interesting lessons are here conveyed in the vehicle of an interesting Poem, replete with the finest touches of the true pathetic, and embellished with all the graces of a beautiful style. The fatal effects of indulging the passions are exemplified in the most striking manner; and the happiness attending innocence and virtue painted in the livelieft colours. Whatever can incite to virtue or deter from vice; whatever can enlighten the understanding, charm the imagination, and improve the heart, is to be found in this interesting work

THE NAVAL GAZETTEER;

Being a complete Geographical Dictionary, containing a full and accurate account, alphabetically arranged, of all the countries and islands in the known world; showing their latitude, soundings, and stations for anchorage; with a particular description of the several Bays, Capes, Channels, Coves, Creeks, Currents, Gulfs, Harbours, Havens, Lakes, Oceans, Races, Rivers, Roads, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Sounds, Straits, Tides, Variation of the Compass &c. Together with a particular relation of the shape and appearance at sea, of the several Headlands, Isthmuses, Peninsulas, Points, Promontories, and whatever is of use or importance to the Master, Pilot, Commander, or Seaman of any ship or vessel, in navigating the watery element.

Also Comprehending

Ample Directions for sailing into or out of the different Ports, Straits, and Harbours of the four quarters of the world; and for avoiding dangers on the various and extended coasts; in which more than twelve thousand distinct names of places, are treated of and explained. With a correct set of Charts, 2 vols. 8vo. price 6 dols.

By the Rev. JOHN MALHAM,

☞ This has been pronounced the most useful and the cheapest book published in America.

June 9. dtf.

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14

By the Single Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. §1wmwsf

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth-Street

To-Morrow Evening, June 10,

WILL BE PERFORMED,

Various Equestrian Exercises,

And other STAGE ENTERTAINMENTS—

☞ Particulars in the bills of the day.

A Cow Stolen

FROM the owner at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets. She is a deep red brindle with some white, about ten years old and very gentle. The person who secretes her had best turn her out, as, if legal evidence can be obtained, he may expect a rigorous prosecution. TWO DOLLARS reward will be given to any person who will deliver the Cow, or give such evidence against the person keeping her, that he may be convicted of the fact. Apply at

No. 218, ARCH STREET.

June 9. taw3w

For St. Thomas,

THE SHIP

Ann and Mary,

Captain BIZZIS;

WILL sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to

F. COPPINGER.

No. 221, South Front street.

June 9. d10t

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, sid e-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable, terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.
May 20. u&am.

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE
No. 64 south Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c- &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE
Tracts of Land,

IN the county of Glynn and state of Georgia, will be sold by public sale, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the 27th day of June next, at the Merchants Coffee-House in this city, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

1st. 7000 acres on St. Simons Sound at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick, originally granted to John Howell, and within 6 miles of the Atlantic ocean.

2d. 25,000 acres on the head waters of a branch of the great Sattilla, originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

3d. 50,000 acres on the waters of the little Satilla river, and of Buffaloe and Alexanders Creeks; the great Satilla road passes through these lands, which were originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

4th. 50,000 acres on the great Satilla river, which are also intersected by a branch of the little Satilla, and were originally granted to Thomas Spalding.

It appears by authentic certificates from Thomas Davis, surveyor, and from Major Hopkins now residing in Philadelphia, that the body of these lands are not thirty miles from the ocean, and principally within tide water; that the Alatamaha is navigable for boats and rafts two hundred miles above, and for large vessels within ten miles of them; that they are chiefly first rate pine lands, producing timber equal in quality to any in the state of Georgia, possessing the same advantages of navigation. The abovementioned certificates, together with the patents, drafts, and other papers respecting the title, which is complete and unincumbered, are in the possession of the subscribers and may be seen by applying to Benjamin R. Morgan, at No. 5, South 4th Street. The terms of payment will be one third cash, the remaining two thirds in good negotiable endors'd notes, payable in three and six months after the sale; a conveyance to be made to each purchaser on the payment of that moiety of the notes received from him which becomes first due.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JEREMIAH PARKER,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1797. eodts.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT *to an Order from the Orphans' Court, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, all that valuable REAL ESTATE, late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceased, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middlesex, township of South Brunswick, state of New Jersey, upon the lower stage road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant frame house in a beautiful and healthy situation, painted white, with Venetian window-shutters, thirty feet front and thirty-eight feet deep, two rooms with a handsome hall or entry on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor and two well-finished garrets. In the rear of the house is an excellent two-story building consisting of a dining-room for work people, spacious pantries and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over these are three chambers for servants. To the right is an additional building consisting of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick. The house is entirely new and finished with taste. Every room is hung with bells that lead both to the kitchen and the servants' apartments: there is a pump in the yard; and a stone and brick pavement round the whole house, which is enclosed with a handsome railing, with three gates in front. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty seven acres, with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, stables, carriage-house, cow-houses, &c. all new, and built in the best manner: with a young orchard of 200 grafted trees. Nearly adjoining said farm is a lot of Woodland of the best quality, containing 37 acres. Also a tract of land within seven miles of Cranberry, containing one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the rest excellent timber. This will be sold in lots or together, as will best suit the purchasers.*

The payments; one third cash—one third in one year—and the remaining third, one year following, with interest on the two last payments, and approved security.

For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, Esq. or Dr. Ralph Lott, Cranberry; of Isaac Snowden, at Princeton; or of Isaac Snowden, Jun. No. 141 South Second street, Philadelphia.

May 25 §6mwfs

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SARAH MARSHALL, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement, to either of the subscribers. CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Jr.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
ABRAHAM M. GARRIGUES,
Administrators to the Estate of Sarah Marshall, deceased. June 3 2aw3w

Just published,

By J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut-street, and to be had of the other Booksellers also,

An Address to the Graduates in Medicine:

Delivered at a Medical Commencement in the University of Pennsylvania, held May 12th, 1797. By John Andrews, D. D. Vice-Provost.

June 6. e03p

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company."

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.
Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 1aw3m

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury
STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

For Sale,

At this Office,
No. 119 Chesnut street,
A few copies of a late Report of a Committee of the Senate, on the subject of the
GEORGIA LANDS.
March 13 §

Dutch Gunpowder.

A quantity of the best Dutch Gunpowder for sale by Samuel Breck, jun. No. 89, south Third-street.

May 27. e06t

For Sale,

By Samuel Breck, jun, at his Compting-house, No. 89, South Third-street,
A quantity of the best
Boston mess Beef in whole and half barrels. fit for ship's use
Do. Pork do.
A quantity of Sherry Wine
A few Pipes Oil Proof Brandy, just landed from Bordeaux
Chocolate in Boxes
Rice, Cotton, Castile Soap, and
Four or five Bales large Orange Peels, &c.
May 27. e06t

Spanish Language.

WANTED, a person well qualified to translate Spanish papers and documents into the English language. Such a one who can produce unexceptionable recommendations, and is desirous of immediate employment, will please to make application in writing at the office of the Commissioners for carrying into effect the twenty-first article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between his Catholic majesty and the United States of America,— during office hours, or at the office of PETER LOHRA, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, June 1. 2—3p

St. Andrew's Society.

AT a quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, held at the Golden Swan, last evening, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected members thereof:

Lord Henry Stewart,
The Honorable Thomas M'Donald,
Mr. William Alexander,
Capt. Duncan Rose,
Mr. James Thorbur,
Mr. James Stuart, jun.
Mr. William Gardner,
Mr. Samuel Campbell, of N. Y.

The treasurer, Mr. Shields, presented to the meeting the statement of the funds of the society; whereupon, it was

Resolved, that he be requested to continue his strenuous exertions to collect in the arrears due to the poor fund, and to make report of his success therein at the next quarterly meeting.

Richard Lake, Secretary.

June 1. 3p

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO,

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

An elegant House in Arch-street.

TO be let and entered on immediately, a large and elegant House at the corner of Arch and Ninth-street There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, beside five in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh-street, or at No. 218, Arch-street.

Also to be rented for the summer season, a small neat house and garden about 3 1-2 miles from the city, with stables and coach house, Enquire as above.

June 6. 2aw3w

This Day is Published,

BY Messr. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,
rice One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,
By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

Received by the Indostan,

From Madras,
A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.
Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. firie
Madras Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins
WILLING & FRANCIS.
March 27. 3aw

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—
For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 south Front street.
May 18 tu4w

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,
May 1st, 1797.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

WHO are in arrears for any sums due on their respective shares, are requested to pay the same.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Treasurer.

10 m4w

Post-Office, 23d May, 1797.

THE Mail for Baltimore will be closed at this office every morning (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Boston will be closed every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon; and

The Mail for Frederica, Milford, Clowes, Dagsborough, Delaware, Horntown, Accomack Court-House and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, will be closed every Monday morning at half past 7 o'clock.

May 23. *12t

Ezekiel Hall

HAS removed his Compting Room to Jones's Wharf, where he has for sale
24 hogsheads Cod Fish.
A store to let,
In Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets.
May 29. 6p

A Compting House to let.

THE Compting House formerly occupied by Mr. John E. Caldwell, on Ross' wharf, will be vacant on 1st June—and for hire to any person who may apply for same. For terms enquire of the printer hereof.

May 31. e06p

Mr. Pickering's Letter to Gen. Pinckney.

A few copies of the above interesting paper may be had at the office of the Gazette of the United States.

May 13 §

A FEW BOXES OF
Bologna Sausages,

Of a superior quality, to be Sold at No. 199, South Front-Street.

April 20, eotf

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publishing, by subscription, The

History of Pennsylvania,

IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, 'till after the year 1742; with

AN INTRODUCTION,
Respecting the Life of W. PENN,

Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.

To which is added,
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.

And of the general state, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.

Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,
By ROBERT PROUD.

"*Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud absurdum est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet.*"
Sal. Catalin.

"*Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas, minuenda est hæc opinio.*"
Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)

"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."
Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, *as published in the Subscription papers.*

II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.

IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.

Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun. Printer, No. 80, Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins, Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasants and George W. Field, Merchants. Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.

February 18. tu&f

Gold and Silver Watches,

OF an excellent quality, and neat fashionable Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Eight Day Clocks and Time Pieces, fashionable Steel and Gilt Chains, &c. &c. for Sale by

JOHN J. PARRY,
Clock and Watchmaker, No. 38. S. 2d street.
☞ Clocks and Watches of all kinds carefully repaired.

May 19. tues. & sa. 3w

Imported in the ship Pigou,
And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,
Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Imperial
} TEAS
April 20. eotf

For Sale,

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street,
The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury; being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States.
The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the western insurrection: Containing many facts and circumstances no where else to be found. 50 cents.
The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our minister in France. 37 1-2 cents.
An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795.
A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete setts.
D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.

April 3. §

GOLD AND SILVER
Bullion.

THE highest price in ready money will be given for gold or silver bullion, old gold or silver, or gold dust, at No. 29, North Seventh-street.

April 20 2aw6w

This Day is published,

By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the STONE HOUSE, No. 41 south Second-street,
Price 37 1-2 cents,
Two Lectures on Combustion.

SUpplementary to a course of Lectures on CHEMISTRY; containing an Examination of Dr. Priestley's Considerations on the Doctrine of Phlogiston, and the accomposition of Water,

By *JOHN MACLEAN,*
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College of New-Jersey.

May 22 mwf3p

To Let,

And possession given in two weeks,
A good 3 story Brick House,
With back buildings—No. 43, Spruce-street.
Apply at No. 109 Spruce-street.
May 26 §6t

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,
A Lot of Land;

SITUATED in Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington, in New-Jersey, lately occupied by Francis Bullus, Esquire, upon which are an excellent brick house, two stories high, with four convenient rooms on each floor, also a good stable, carriage house and other buildings. The situation is valuable for business of any kind, and at least equal to any other in the town.

The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to William Rossell, Esquire, John Perry, or Richard Coxe, merchants, in Mount-Holly, or to the Subscriber, in the city of Burlington.

JOSEPH M'ILVAINE.
Burlington, 27th April May 5—§3w

City of Washington.

SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house				20,000	dollars,
& cash				30,000, are	50,000
1	ditto	15,000	& cash	25,000	40,000
1	ditto	15,000	& cash	15,000	30,000
1	ditto	10,000	& cash	10,000	20,000
1	ditto	5,000	& cash	5,000	10,000
1	ditto	5,000	& cash	5,000	10,000
1	cash prize of				10,000
2	do.	5,000	each, are		10,000
10	do.	1,000			10,000
20	do.	500			10,000
00	do.	100			10,000
200	do.	50			10,000
400	do.	25			10,000
1,000	do.	20			20,000
15,000	do.	10			150,000
16,739	Prizes.				
33,261	Blanks.				
50,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,				400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

Venereal Complaints,

PUNCTUALLY attended to in every stage of that disease, without the use of mercury or restraint of diet, in any case recent and simple, on application at No. 113, Chesnut-street, opposite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-street, between Spruce and Pine-staeets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.

But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himself, that no system of cure (however specious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for these two centuries past, and united experience affirms, that any substitute for it is but nugatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary must be futile and deceptious.

Nevertheless, he undertakes, however complicated the case, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's constitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.

N B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-street, from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening until seven; but any other time at his dwelling house, in Chesnut-street.

May 16. dtf

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*
April 20 3awtf

Important Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And for Sale
At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
No. 119 Chesnut-Street,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]
A FEW COPIES OF THE
RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES
OF THE UNITED STATES,
For the Year 1795,—

Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be made up.

February 22. §.

Valuable Books.

A new importation, from London, just received and now opening and selling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut-street.

March 29. e03p

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday, 10 o'clock, the 12th June next.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Sec'ry.

May 12. tr4w.

William Haydon,

Drawing Master, from London;

WHERE he studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science. He attends young ladies and gentlemen at their respective houses. His terms are six dollars per month for attendance three times per week; likewise all kind of ornamental painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

A line directed to W. Haydon, No. 26, Pear street, will be immediately attended to.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous, where there are several pupils in the same family; as he makes no alteration in his terms if there are two or three to teach in one family.

May 9.